

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

A Conservative Republican Statesman Gives His Opinion of the State of Affairs.

There Will Be No Serious Division in the Party of the Administration.

Hints About the Ku Klux, the New Departure, Gen. Grant and the Presidential Campaign.

Senator Trumbull's Views.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—I have just had distilled to me, by a prominent Southern politician, the particulars of a conversation, had within the last day or two, with Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. My informant, who himself an ex-United States Senator, states that he met Judge Thurman in the library of Congress, and that, after exchanging friendly salutations, he asked the Senator whether he would consent to the use of his name as a conservative candidate for the Presidency against General Grant. The Illinois statesman replied with more than usual emphasis:

"No sir, I would not."

"And why not?"

"Because," says Judge Thurman, "In the first place I am satisfied when I am. I consider a seat in the Senate of the United States a position in which I can be more useful than any other, and I believe it would be honorable to any under the Government. If its duties be efficiently and properly discharged. In the next place, I do not agree with the programme which has been marked out by those who refuse to support the candidacy of the President for re-election. I am conscious of the need of many reforms, and I am daily striving to accomplish them. But I do not believe that a revolution of part would be salutary. I do not believe either the people of the North or South were likely to profit by such a change."

"And what now?"

"My answer is—'Judge Thurman and I are in agreement.'"

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"And what now?"

"Because the people of the South have really accepted nothing and are not willing to co-operate with the North in settling the practical relations of society on a safe and generous basis. I know that the South has much to complain of. But so have the liberal Republicans. It is not the rebeldom, perhaps, but the nature of things that the South should not realize the complete overthrow of the old order and the possibility for a complete change of the domestic policy. I believe that the defeat of Gen. Grant would involve a reaction at the South, whose consequences would be even worse than the present state of affairs."

"Don't you think Gen. Grant mediates the permanence and stability of the Executive, of the Government?"

"No, I do not. My opinion is that Gen. Grant is, in the main, a conservative man. He has made mistakes. But I can not say they justify his removal."

"What are your personal reasons?"

"Very friendly. I have opposed some of his measures; but I have no personal feelings against him, and, indeed, this is one of the reasons why it is disagreeable to have my name mentioned in the connection you make."

"The Southern Democracy would support you with pleasure."

"Yes. It was a mistake. The Democrats are yet too strong in numbers to disband, for that is the meaning of the passive policy. Three millions of Democratic voters can not afford to sell themselves to two or three hundred thousand Republians, and that for a time. Right now, the negroes are paying off the city working as fast as funds are provided."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials—Trial of the Ku Klux in the State of South Carolina, Dec. 3.—In the Kuklux trials at Columbia, on Saturday, the grand and petit juries returned a verdict of guilty against the negroes, and the trial, which had been suspended for want of witnesses, was adjourned.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty proposed to the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 to the State of South Carolina to aid in the defense of the negroes.

The negroes are to be tried again on Feb. 1.

DEMOCRATIC CANCER.

The Democrats will hold a caucus on Thursday or Friday evening next to decide on the general line to pursue to secure the election of a new president.

The party in power is to be represented by the members of the House of Representatives.

The negroes are to be tried again on Feb. 1.

OMAHA.

Several gentlemen of legal men have fully examined the question and come to the conclusion that the Kuklux law, after all, does not give the President the power to suspend it, but that it can be obtained by a proclamation of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, appears with ready Johnson for the defense.

It is to be expected that the negroes will be tried again on Feb. 1.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of the Secretary of War, the main facts relative to the operations of the Department during the year, will be transmitted directly to the Senate.

The report will be introduced in the House, this week, calling on the President to inform Congress specifically under what section of the act he has suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

THE FRIENDS OF THE KUKLUX.

Two hundred and thirty-four negroes from the Kuklux trials at Columbia, S. C., were released yesterday, having been held for nearly a month.

The Union Pacific Express trains of the Central Pacific, which had been delayed in the case of the Kuklux trials, were again running.

The Union Pacific and the Southern railroad, several indictments before the Kuklux law was presented and the prosecution moved to trial, and the negroes were released.

The negroes are to be tried again on Feb. 1.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Kuklux trials in the State of South Carolina, Dec. 3.—At the election held in Davenport, Iowa, on Friday, it was decided to bar three negroes from the polls.

It is understood that the negroes will be still more disastrously beaten.

The negroes are to be tried again on Feb. 1.

THE NEW YORKER.

Lightning strike in New York city yesterday.

The steamer *King Edward*, from Bremen, and the *Cambridge*, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

Light fall of snow in New York city yesterday.

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WEATHER REPORT.

NEW YORK.

Office of the New York Daily News.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1871.

PROCLAMATION.

The President will probably issue a proclamation on Monday, Dec. 10, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, until the 1st of January, for the remaining lands of Alexander in Chapman county, known as the Broadlands, to a depth of 100 feet, and a width of 1000 feet.

The estate realized \$600,000.

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Light fall of snow at night, and a slight snowfall.

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